FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

AUGUST 5, 1916

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

"The Federal Suffrage Amendment Should be Submitted and Ratified:"

—Charles Evans Hughes

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

NON-PARTISAN

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VOL. IV, No. 32

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and of the Woman's Party
Lafayette, Square, Washington, D. C.

AUGUST 5, 1916

Notes of the Week

Mr. Hughes Endorses Susan B. Anthony Amendment

MR. HUGHES, Republican nominee for President, made his position on the Susan B. Anthony equal suffrage amendment known last Tuesday when, in a telegram to Senator Sutherland of Utah, he said:

"My view is that the proposed amendment should be submitted and ratified, and the subject removed from political discussion."

President Reiterates Stand Against Federal Amendment

PRESIDENT WILSON reiterated his opposition to the federal amendment for woman suffrage Tuesday of this week when he was visited by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The President said that his mind had not changed and that he was still opposed to the federal amendment.

Democratic Party to Try for Woman Vote

THE Washington *Post*, of August 1, gives the following:

"President Wilson is going to make a strenuous effort to land those 4,000,000 suffrage votes about which he has been told so much during recent months by suffrage leaders. At a long conference yesterday with Chairman Vance McCormick, plans were made for the organization of a women's department to direct the work in the twelve suffrage states.

"State organizations will be formed in each state, with women in charge. The President and McCormick are now considering who shall be placed in charge of the whole organization work."

Southern Senator Pays Tribute to Idea of Nationality

SENATOR TILLMAN, of South Carolina, in the course of a speech in the Senate last week said:

"I never believed it possible that I could do it, but slowly and by degrees I have come to think that it was best for all concerned that the South was defeated; and for me to say that is a marvel to myself. Slavery was a curse which had to be destroyed ere the South and the world could advance. It was a curse for which the South was no more responsible than the North. Both sections were responsible—and both paid four long, bloody years of penance for their joint sin. It had to go, and while it went in the worst possible way and its going gave birth to an apparently unsolvable problem, still I, who was born in and of the Old South, am glad it is gone never to return. *I am glad, also, that the idea of nationality has supplanted that of confederation, despite the dangers involved.*"

Faint indeed is any real sentiment against the federal settlement of great national issues, when a Senator, like Mr. Tillman, "born in and of the Old South," rejoices that the "idea of confederacy" is being supplanted by the "idea of nationality."

Great Issues and Party Rule

SENATOR BORAH, of Idaho, has announced his intention to propose the immigration bill as an amendment to the child labor bill.

The Democratic caucus, which had already voted to pass the child labor bill at this session and postpone the immigration bill till next December, decided last Monday night to oppose the immigration bill, if attached to the child labor bill. It was also voted that this decision should be binding on all Democratic Senators.

The incident illustrates the manipulation of legislation for "political" purposes.

Both the child labor and the immigration bills has a majority in both parties in favor of their passage.

Democrats believe that the passage of the child labor bill will help the President's chances next November, and they are determined to make it a law.

Action upon the immigration bill, however, will, they believe, hurt the President. Mr. Wilson has already vetoed this measure, and must, if he is consistent, veto it again. His supporters think this action would cost him votes. They will therefore wait till December to pass the immigration bill, when the President can veto it with safety.

Republicans are equally adroit in linking the two measures, so that the Democrats cannot act on one without taking up the other. Neither party is for the moment deeply concerned with either immigrants or children.

The presidential office is co-operating with the Senate in the business of pre-election politics.

West Virginia Democratic Platform Contains Suffrage Plank

A FIGHT over an endorsement of the principle of equal suffrage developed in the Democratic convention of the state of West Virginia on August 2. A minority report against woman suffrage was submitted but was voted down, and the majority report endorsing woman suffrage and putting the plank into the state Democratic platform was adopted.

The adoption of the plank is particularly interesting since West Virginia is a campaign state, where a woman suffrage amendment will be submitted to the voters in November.

Canadian Suffragists to Unite for National Action

AT the W. C. T. U. convention of Canada held recently at Regina, there were gathered suffrage workers from all over the country and it was decided to form a Dominion franchise board with representatives from each province to work for the full enfranchisement of all Canadian women.

A letter was sent to every organization in Canada asking that two women be appointed to represent the organization on the board.

The object of the action as stated in the letter is to unite all organizations "to bring the matter of the full enfranchisement of women before the Dominion government at its first session."

Congress of Mexican Women Called

A CALL for a congress of Mexican women to meet on September 15, at Yucatan, in the state of Sonora, has been issued by General Salvador Alvarado, Governor of Sonora.

The first congress of Mexican women was held in Yucatan last January and was attended by seven hundred women. This congress put itself on record as favoring the ballot for women.

Woman Suffrage Recommended for Uruguay

A CONGRESSIONAL committee in Uruguay is now preparing a report to be submitted to the Congress of that country, recommending that rights of citizenship, equal to those enjoyed by men, be conferred upon the women in Uruguay.

Armistice to Hold Elections Suggested

A DISPATCH from Amsterdam says that the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, reminding the German government that, owing to the expiration of the present term of the Reichstag in January, elections must take place before the final conclusion of peace, suggests with a view to ascertaining the real feeling of the nation under the changed conditions, that a truce be arranged to permit half the German army to return home for the elections.

No mention is made of the army of women in Germany. How could "the real feeling of the nation under the changed conditions" be known without consulting them?

Press Comments on Hughes' Declaration for Federal Suffrage Amendment

Suffrage for All

MR. HUGHES' advocacy of a woman suffrage amendment to the federal constitution proves him a thoroughgoing believer in equal suffrage. Holding, as he does, the view that "opposition may delay, but cannot defeat, this movement," and that delay will produce "a struggle increasing in bitterness, which I believe to be inimical to our welfare," he supports the course which promises to end that struggle soonest by giving to women in all the states the advantages and protection of the ballot.

This is advanced ground—a position ahead of the candidate's party platform, and even beyond that taken by many suffragists, who have been willing to continue the fight state by state. Nevertheless, there will be few who sorrow because Mr. Hughes has seen the desirability of settling the question "for the entire country." The present situation is anomalous, illogical. Women of California are no better qualified to vote than their sisters of New York and New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where the male voters, having a monopoly of the privilege, decided to retain the monopoly. Submission of a federal suffrage amendment would offer opportunity to remove the existing inequality which the voting women of the West, now unable to use their votes in aid of their sex seeking votes in other states save by entering on a long campaign of head-hunting, would welcome gladly.

Woman suffrage must come, and it will come, sooner or later, for every state in the land. Women need the ballot; they want it; they are entitled to whatever help it gives in meeting the difficulties of life. It is silly to argue, as do some of the anti-suffragists, that a defeat of the movement in any state means anything but a temporory setback to be followed by a renewal of the fight from the beginning. Mr. Hughes wisely recognizes all this, and proposes, not only the submission, but the ratification, of the federal amendment to end the long and wasteful fight. His is a strong and logical advocacy of the women's cause. They could gain no more powerful recruit. —*New York Tribune, August* 2, 1916.

TAKING NOTICE.

Berryman in the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star, August 1, 1916

The Woman Vote

BY coming out for the constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage, Mr. Hughes has stolen a march on President Wilson and delivered a telling blow against him in many states. It is not often that the astute head of the Democratic party is caught napping in a matter of vital interest to millions of voters. The progressive program of legislation enacted by the Democratic majority in Congress under Mr. Wilson's lead was carefully designed to appeal to all strong voting factors, and it constitutes the most formidable obstacle to Republican success. Yet, at the very outset of his campaign, Mr. Hughes takes a position which gives him an advantage in many states where woman suffrage is already in effect or ardently desired. The opportunity was before Mr. Wilson for months, and even years, but for some unaccountable reason he did not grasp it, although he is personally in favor of suffrage.

Nearly 4,000,000 women can vote for President in November. They reside in twelve states. In 1912 if 88 women in California had voted for Wilson he would have carried the state against Roosevelt, who received 11 electoral votes. In Wyoming a change of 376 votes, and in Idaho a change of 556 votes, would have delivered 7 electoral votes from Wilson to Taft. Less than 10,000 votes would have swung Illinois' 29 electoral votes from Wilson to Roosevelt. In Arizona the electoral vote could have been changed by 1,688 votes; in Colorado, by 20,964; in Kansas, by 11,727; in Montana, by 2,743; in Nevada, by 1,184; in Oregon, by 4,733, and in Utah, by 2,761. The twelve states named cast one-fifth of the electoral vote of the country.

It is insisted that the women are not united, and will not vote as a unit in the interest of suffrage or anything else. Nevertheless, the suffrage movement has made great strides in the last four years, and the managers of the suffrage campaign have shown remarkable skill in organization. They have been as successful in unifying their force as any other political organization, and it would not be wise to predict that woman suffragists possessing votes will not use them to the best advantage for the suffrage cause. Absolute unanimity among women voters is not necessary to make them a power in states where the big parties are evenly divided. A few well-organized women voters, who now keenly realize their strength, could play havoc with the old parties. Mr. Hughes has promptly taken advantage of the situation by indorsing the national constitutional amendment.—*Washington (D. C.) Post, August* 2, 1916.

Influence of President's Stand on Women May Change Election

MR. HUGHES' attitude is expected to align a majority of the woman voters in suffrage states in his behalf and put to work for him thousands of women in the country who are advocating suffrage throughout the nation.

In the face of the known strength that may go to the Republican candidate because of his attitude, President Wilson stands, as he has from the beginning of his administration, upon the position that woman suffrage must be settled by the states. * * *

The candidates of the two big parties will differ widely, giving promise that woman suffrage will become somewhat of a national issue, lending liveliness to the campaign from the beginning. —*Washington (D. C.) Star, August* 2, 1916.

Hughes Stole March

Sprung Surprise by Coming Out for Federal Amendment—Wilson's Aids "Up in Air"—New York Managers Await Word from President on Suffrage.

By Sumner Curtis

THAT was a disconcerting performance of presidential candidate Hughes yesterday, in coming out for the very last word as to woman suffrage. Democratic national headquarters on Forty-second street were taken aback by the declaration. It was a surprise, and surprises from presidential candidates are so contrary to the regulations, you know.

Not only did the Republican candidate steal a march on President Wilson in declaring for the Susan B. Anthony idea, but by breaking the rules of the game he put the President's campaign managers in the awkward predicament of not knowing what to say in reply. There is an idea that whatever a candidate does or says must be promptly assailed either as to fact, theory or motive from the other side. But at Democratic headquarters today they were waiting to hear from Washington.

If President Wilson should come out for the federal amendment there will be nothing to do except try to make it appear that Mr. Hughes had played a trick for mere political advantage; should the President by any chance take a conflicting position, of course the way of the Democratic publicity bureau would be clear.

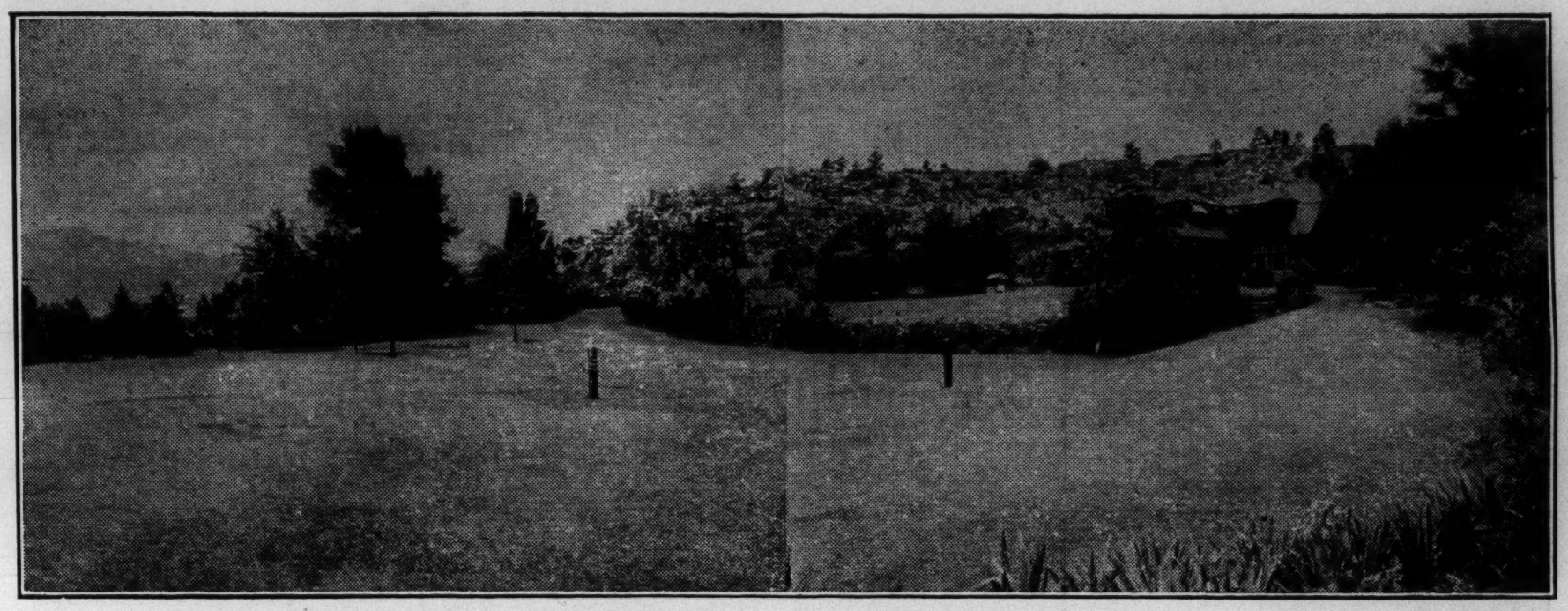
Regardless of their past opinions on the suffrage question, practically all the experts agree—even Democrats, privately—that Mr. Hughes made a master political stroke in this matter. * * *—*Washington Post, August* 3, 1916.

Will It?

THE G. O. P. has proposed to Miss Suffrage. Will it lead to a 1917 wedding?—*Washington (D. C.) Herald, August* 3, 1916.

First Conference of National Woman's Party

Colorado Springs, August 10, 11, 12



Lawn surrounding home of Mrs. Leonard Eager Curtis at Austin Bluffs, Colorado, where a garden party will be given the delegates to the Woman's Party conference on Thursday, August 10

IN the shadow of Pike's Peak," at Colorado Springs on August 10, 11 and 12, the first conference of the National Woman's Party will be held. Here in the mountains of Colorado, women with power to decide a national election will determine how best to use their votes to force political parties to deal justly with women.

The plans for the conference are now definitely made and in the competent hands of Colorado women are rapidly being carried forward to completion. The Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs has invited the national executive committee of the Woman's Party to be the guests of the Chamber on an automobile drive to Pike's Peak on Wednesday, August 9, the day before the regular sessions of the conference begin. The cars used for the climb will be decorated in purple, white and gold; and when the summit is reached, the purple and white and gold standard of the Congressional Union and the Woman's Party will be run up a flag staff with all the proper attendant ceremonies.

On Thursday, August 10, the conference will begin with a garden party at the home of Mrs. Leonard Eager Curtis, at Austin Bluffs. No more beautiful spot could be found in all Colorado than Mrs. Curtis' home with its splendid sweep of lawn reaching out toward the mountains on one side and sloping down to the plains on the other with a view of mountain peaks one hundred and eighty miles away. Here the members of the conference will be given welcome to Colorado.

Friday morning the first business session will be held in the ball room of the Hotel Antlers. The Susan B. Anthony amendment in the sixty-fourth session of Congress will be the topic for discussion. In the afternoon occurs one of the most important meetings in the history of the suffrage movement, for then the policy the Woman's Party will pursue in the election will be decided. This will be an executive session. Friday evening a mass meeting will be held in the North Park, a city park made famous by the political rallies held there in the presidential campaigns. Here the Midland Band will play and speeches will be made by Miss Martin, Miss Paul and other leaders. The policy formed at the executive session of the afternoon will be announced at this meeting.

On Saturday conferences will be held at the Antlers, at which state chairmen of the Woman's Party and national organizers will discuss the methods to be followed in carrying out the policy of the party.

Dr. Florence Manion
Chairman Oregon Congressional Union
Who will attend Woman's Party Conference

The state and district committees of the Woman's Party of Colorado are in charge of arrangements for the conference, under the direction of Miss Martin, who has been in Colorado the past week, and Mrs. Bertha Fowler, of Colorado Springs, the state chairman. Dr. Caroline Spencer and Mrs. Lillian Kerr, of the state committee, and Mrs. Myrta Morrison, are in charge of organization work. Dr. Mary Riggs Noble, second district chairman, and Miss Torrance, district secretary, are arranging meetings preliminary to the conference, and doing a hundred and one valuable things beside. Mrs. Arthur Gay Brigham is assisting Mrs. Curtis with the reception. Miss Courtenay is in charge of hospitality; and Miss Natalie Gray, the daughter of Mrs. Lawrence Gray, the state treasurer, will be chairman of ushers for all sessions of the conference. The conference finance committee is composed of Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, chairman; Mrs. Horace Bennett, Mrs. Leonard E. Curtis, Mrs. George A. Fowler, Mrs. J. R. Gordon, Mrs. Harry C. James, Dr. Margaret Long, and Mrs. Ida Kruse McFarlane.

The skeptics who contend that women will not stand by women and by principle in preference to parties should be in Colorado during these days of preparation for the conference. There are receptions, dinners, luncheons and teas where the one subject of discussion is the national suffrage amendment. There are precinct meetings where organization of the Woman's Party is being perfected, chairmen and vice-chairmen elected, and a plan of campaign laid out. Invitations are being directed and letters written all over the West, so that all members of the Woman's Party will hear the call to the conference. Headquarters at the Antlers Hotel are buzzing with interest and with real work withal, for the Colorado members of the party are determined that every detail shall be attended to. During this week before the conference drawing room meetings are being held in a different part of the city every day at which Miss Martin and Miss Vernon are the speakers. Meetings of organizations of every kind will hear speakers from the Woman's Party, for every one is eager to know what "the women are going to do."

Interest and activity are not confined to Colorado Springs. Last week Miss Vernon spoke to a large meeting arranged at the Hotel Maine in Pueblo by the executive committee of the third congressional district; and on Wednesday a reception was given Miss Martin, the national chairman, in the drawing room of the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, by the first congressional district. At this reception Mrs. James Rae Arneill, Mrs. Horace Bennett, Mrs. James B. Belford, Mrs. Thomas F. Daly, Mrs. Harry C. James, Mrs. Ida Kruse McFarlane, and Mrs. Horton Pope assisted Dr. Margaret Long and the other members of the committee in receiving.

Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson is accomplishing wonderful things in the organization of the fourth congressional district. The organization of Chaffee county was completed last Tuesday at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. T. N. Cochem in Salida, and other county committees are being rapidly formed. Many of the members of these newly formed committees will attend the conference in Colorado Springs.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Sentors Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Repsentatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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Subscription Price:

Domestic $1.00
Foreign $1.50
Single Copies .....5 *cents*

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Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

Democratic Opposition to National Suffrage

THE Democratic party is now the only party opposed to the national enfranchisement of women.

The Republican party, the Socialist, the Prohibition and the Progressive parties have all specifically declared for the federal suffrage amendment. The Democratic party alone blocks the road to the freedom of American women.

This singularity on the part of the Democrats is all the more unfortunate in that it has no grounds in reason or justice. The Democratic leader declares that he believes in woman suffrage, and with few exceptions all the members of his cabinet profess the same opinion. All that keeps them from action is, they say, the theory that woman suffrage should not be achieved by amending the federal constitution.

Unfortunately, this position has no constitutional basis whatever. There is literally no reason in law or common sense why a federal amendment cannot be passed enfranchising women.

It has been established beyond the shadow of doubt that a federal suffrage amendment would not infringe upon the rights of any state. Southern Democrats opposed to suffrage have frankly admitted it.

There is nothing undemocratic about the procedure of amending the national constitution, compared with the usual methods of Congress in making the law. A federal amendment must prove a very hign degree of acceptability to the whole people before it can be adopted.

A study of the population statistics in the South makes it clear that the enfranchisement of women would not in any way impair the supremacy of the white race in the southern states.

A southern Congressman, who was using the negro problem as an argument against the federal suffrage amendment, was confronted with the negro and white statistics in the South, and found no answer.

"The trouble with you," said the suffragist who was interviewing him, "is that you do not want white women to have the vote." "Of course I don't," said the opponent, with admirable frank simplicity.

The only reason why any one should oppose a federal suffrage amendment is that he does not want American women to have the vote. If the Democratic party is willing to adopt this attitude, they might for the sake of candor put it on the ground of opposition to the establishment of democratic institutions in this country, and not on the manifestly untenable theory that our national constitution cannot be amended so as to protect the voting rights of women.

Mr. Hughes for the Anthony Amendment

MR. HUGHES' declaration for the federal suffrage amendment was admirable in matter and manner. It was short and thorough. It went to the point, and all the way. It declared that the federal amendment should be submitted to the states and should be ratified by the states; and that these things should be done with all possible speed.

The statement of the Republican candidate was admirable, too, in its promptness. At the opening of his campaign, Mr. Hughes took his final stand on this issue.

The grounds that Mr. Hughes gives for his stand on suffrage belong to a high order of statesmanship.

Injustice to any class, he maintains, results only in the hard and fast organization of that class for the removal of the injustice—an organization growing bitterer in spirit, the longer justice is delayed. The organization of a group along sex lines for the removal of a sex grievance is to Mr. Hughes' mind a thoroughly undesirable social phenomenon. This the most ardent suffragist does not question.

The small statesman meets a social condition like this with an attempt to weaken the organization fighting for justice, or with blind efforts to avoid action of any kind as long as it is humanly possible to do so. The large-minded statesman meets these social facts with the prompt concession of reform.

There never was a time when it was more necessary than it is now, to weld the nation together.

We are at the beginning of a period when all the nations in the world are taking an inventory of their moral and material forces and organizing them in a way never before dreamed of. If our nation is to hold a place at all among the great nations of the earth, it must also attempt to organize and co-ordinate all the services of all the people, on a basis of genuine democracy.

The services that women render to their country have been sharply illustrated in Europe. These services are needed in America for the upbuilding of America.

Women themselves have protested for many years against the waste of their forces in the labor of gaining the tool of self government, when it was so apparent to them that they should be using that tool for the better administration of their country.

The Republican candidate, facing a great constructive period, and desiring, as he frankly says, the assistance of women in his work, has done a noble thing in championing, at the very beginning of his presidential race, their right to self government.

Republican Candidate for President Endorses Federal Suffrage Amendment

CHARLES E. HUGHES, Republican candidate for the presidency, has declared himself in favor of an amendment to the federal constitution granting the vote to women throughout the United States.

In his speech of acceptance, delivered at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on July 31, Mr. Hughes endorsed the declaration in the Republican platform in favor of woman suffrage.

The following day Mr. Hughes wired Senator Sutherland of Utah that in his opinion the federal suffrage amendment should be submitted by Congress to the states and ratified.

In a speech given that afternoon before five hundred members of the Women's Roosevelt League for Hughes, the Republican nominee declared that the suffrage question was one affecting the whole country and that he favored "taking the shortest cut to its solution."

"I desire to say," said Mr. Hughes in conclusion, "that I am here to give myself unreservedly to the service of the United States, and I want the support of the women of the country."

Comments quoted in the press from women in California, Colorado, Washington, Ohio, Louisiana and other widely-scattered states, indicate an outburst of delight and enthusiasm over the clear pronouncement of the Republican candidate in favor of prompt national action on suffrage.

Editorial opinion in the near-by eastern press is that Mr. Hughes has scored a strong point over Mr. Wilson in coming out "flat-footed" for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Endorses Suffrage in Speech of Acceptance

Before a great audience in Carnegie Hall, packed with fully three thousand enthusiastic people, Mr. Hughes took his stand for woman suffrage. His reference to the subject roused a storm of applause, bursting spontaneously from all parts of the house.

"I indorse the declaration in the platform," said Mr. Hughes, "in favor of woman suffrage.

"I do not consider it necessary to review the arguments usually advanced on the one side or the other, as my own convictions proceed from a somehow different point of view.

"Some time ago, a consideration of our economic conditions and tendencies, of the position of women in gainful occupations, of the nature and course of the demand, led me to the conclusion that the granting of suffrage to women is inevitable. Opposition may delay, but in my judgment cannot defeat this movement.

"Nor can I see any advantages in the delay which can possibly offset the disadvantages which are necessarily incident to the continued agitation. Facts should be squarely met. We shall have a constantly intensified effort and a distinctly feminist movement constantly perfecting its organization to the subversion of normal political issues. We shall have a struggle increasing in bitterness, which I believe to be inimical to our welfare. If women are to have the vote, as I believe they are, it seems to me entirely clear that in the interest of this country, the contest should be ended promptly.

"I favor the vote for women."

Following the meeting, a reception was tendered the candidate at the Hotel Astor; and a number of leading Republicans, while congratulating Mr. Hughes on his speech, expressed the hope that he would in so many words endorse the federal method of dealing with the national suffrage problem. Colonel Roosevelt was among those who spoke to Mr. Hughes on this subject.

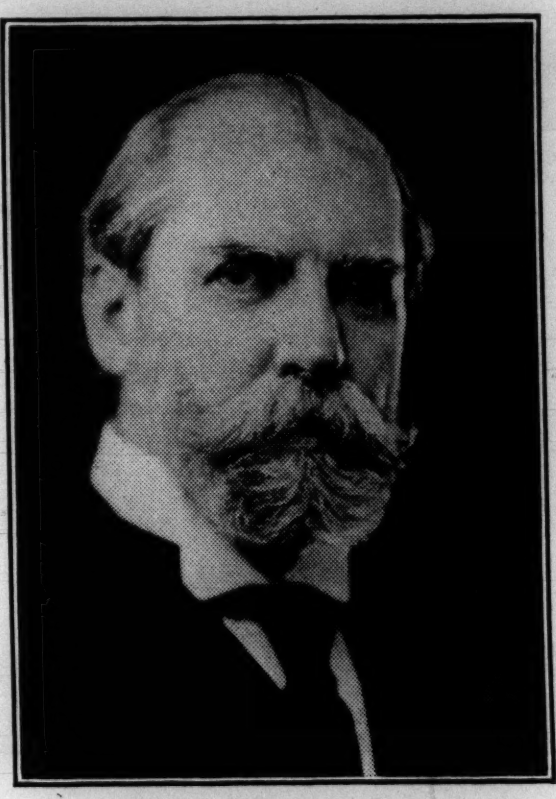
Comes Out for Federal Amendment

Next morning, August 1, a telegram from Senator Sutherland of Utah, now busy with his own campaign for re-election in Salt Lake City, reached Mr Hughes, asking for a public statement on federal woman suffrage.

Senator Sutherland's telegram read:

"You will no doubt recall our conversation a few days ago, when I urged you to make public your views with regard to the equal suffrage federal amendment. I feel quite sure there is nothing in the Republican platform which in any manner would conflict with such a declaration. That platform commits the party to the principle of woman suffrage and recognizes the right of each state to determine the question for itself.

"It is silent upon the subject of a constitutional amendment and therefore leaves everybody of the party free to determine for himself this question. The submission of the amendment is desired by many millions of voters and I think the day is coming when Congress should recognize this widespread desire by adopting the 'resolution of submission' and thus enabling the states to pass upon the question, which, without the preliminary action of Congress, they will be prevented from doing.



Charles Evans Hughes

"There is a feeling of intense interest in all these suffrage states in respect to your attitude and I think it most important that you should, as soon as possible, state publicly your present position in respect to the matter."

Mr. Hughes replied at once,

"Your telegram has been received. In my answer to the notification, I did not refer to the proposed federal amendment relating to woman suffrage, as this was not mentioned in the platform. I have no objection, however, to stating my personal views. As I said in my speech, I think it to be most desirable that the question of woman suffrage should be settled promptly. The question is of such a nature that it should be settled for the entire country.

"My view is that the proposed amendment should be submitted and ratified and the subject removed from political discussion."

This statement, which literally marked an era in the American suffrage movement, was promptly wired all over the United States, and was greeted with joy by women in every part of the Union.

Miss Gail Laughlin, of San Francisco, an attorney of note, said, "Unless the Democratic Congress submits the Susan B. Anthony federal suffrage amendment, the result will be that the suffrage states will carry for Hughes."

Mrs. W. W. Meter, a leading club woman of New Orleans, expressed delight at Mr. Hughes' announcement. She added, "This states' rights bogey will be slain sooner or later. It is either a bogey-man o straw, or a political ruse to evade the right course when a non-committal attitude is considered better policy in passing upon matters of national concern."

Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, president of the Chicago Political Equality League, said, "Mr. Hughes is right in recognizing the need of immediate action and stopping the long struggle of women for enfranchisement."

In Colorado Springs, where the first conference of the Woman's Party is being organized, Miss Anne Martin said, "In view of Charles Evans Hughes' declaration for a federal suffrage amendment, President Wilson is in grave danger of losing the western states, where four million women vote."

Declares for Federal Amendment Before Women's Roosevelt League

Before the Women's Roosevelt League, Mr. Hughes repeated his thrilling statement in favor of national action on women's national rights.

The league was giving a tea to the Republican candidate at the Hotel Astor.

"There are now two tea parties of real significance in the history of our country, the suffragists believe," said the New York *Tribune*, August 2. "One of them took place some time ago in Boston. At the other, yesterday afternoon, Charles E. Hughes pledged his influence toward winning for the women of the country the political freedom which the men began to attain at the former affair.

"Hundreds of women went wild with enthusiasm as the Republican candidate for President made known his stand. From every important political organization and society in the city, from suffrage clubs, from the Congressional Union, from summer homes, the women had come to hear what Mr. Hughes would say on the vital point of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. They were not so hopeful as they had been before the formal speech of acceptance. There was a certain tenseness in the listening atmosphere, a distinct reserve in the applause.

He Takes the Pledge

"Then Mr. Hughes took his stand by saying:

"'I am in favor of the federal amendment. I further believe that it is a matter affecting the whole country. It is one of those matters where we must have a uniform policy. The country must decide on what that policy should be. I have indicated my belief as to what it should be: but it is a question which affects the whole country, the composition of our electorate; and, therefore, I believe that the federal amendment should be submitted and should be ratified.'

"At this juncture the Republican nominee for President was forced to pause. A wave of applause that shook the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor swept his next words from his mouth. Handkerchiefs and fans and orchids waved wildly in the air.

"'What's the matter with Mr. Hughes?' called a woman's voice above the din.

All on Their Feet

"As if it had been a summons to salute every woman in the room was suddenly upon her feet.

"'Mr. Hughes! Mr. Hughes!' they called.

"Twice more the ex-Justice tried to go on with his speech, and both times he was interrupted. His coming out in favor of the federal amendment has been of especial significance inasmuch as now only one party—the Democratic—stands out in opposition to the women.

"At last Mr. Hughes went triumphantly on to his conclusion:

"'I desire to say that I am here to give myself unreservedly to the service of the United States, and I want the support of the women of the country.'

"At the unqualified applause that followed this closing statement, a tall, slender woman, in a black and white gown, a bunch of orchids over her arm, turned quickly to smile at the nominee. Charles E. Hughes did not have a more intent listener in the whole audience than the wife who is said to be even more ambitious for him than he is for himself. It was obvious that the enthusiasm of the women's political and suffrage associations was highly gratifying to Mrs. Hughes."

Miss Carpenter Presides

Miss Alice Carpenter, chairman of the Women's Roosevelt League for Hughes, introduced the speaker.

"We are very glad indeed to welcome you here this afternoon on an occasion which is unique and significant not only in the history of womankind, but also in the history of our country," said Miss

Carpenter. "For the first time the women have enough to contribute to a political campaign to make their service of great significance; for the first time the women realize their responsibility in a political campaign, so that they are eager to contribute their share, and for the first time a presidential candidate recognizes the services which women can contribute, and which they are glad to contribute; and so, in the beginning of this campaign, he addresses a group of women.

"To have political power is a great responsibility; it is a great opportunity, and opportunity and responsibility should make us very serious. And it means a great deal at a time as serious as this, when women are thinking on lines so big and so stirring, that we should be able to have for our leader a man who stands for what Mr. Hughes stands for. And so I have the great honor and the great pleasure of presenting to you our next President, Charles Evans Hughes."

When the applause subsided, Mr. Hughes said:

"Miss Carpenter, ladies: It is an especial pleasure to meet you this afternoon, and to recognize the very deep interest that you feel in this campaign. * * *

"I explained last night my position with regard to a very important subject in which many of you, if not all of you, are deeply interested. I refer to woman suffrage. And, as I then said, I have come to the conviction that the granting of the vote to woman is inevitable. I base that conclusion upon a consideration of our economic conditions.

"There may be those who disagree with that view; but I confess I do not understand how any candid mind can examine the tendencies of our life and reach a conclusion that permanently votes will be denied to women. I think it is impossible.

"That being my conviction, I deprecate most deeply sex organizations, based upon sex and not upon the general obligations of citizenship borne by all.

"I view with a great deal of misgiving a continuation of the agitation, which I am sure will grow more and more intense as this movement meets determined opposition.

"I speak with reference to the America of the future, and the great importance that in our preparedness we should deal with real political issues and not have our political life sidetracked by a great and determined movement made by determined opposition, with regard to the composition of our electorate. That is a matter that is fundamental.

"We must start with our electorate, and then discuss the matters with respect to which they are to act according to their convictions. And so I want to see women, if they are to have the vote, as I believe they are, to come in as citizens with men.

"I desire to see them not organized on a sex basis, developing sex antagonism; but with the responsibilities of citizens, and coming in as men do, and in connection with the great questions of the day, to exert their powerful influence according to their convictions on these questions.

"And so I stated that I favored woman suffrage.

CARNEGIE HALL
MR. HUGHES IS TO BE NOTIFIED TONIGHT OF HIS NOMINATION AND HIS ACCEPTANCE SPEECH WILL STRIKE THE CAMPAIGN KEYNOTE

Berryman in the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star, July 31, 1916

Flatly Out for Federal Amendment

"Now, I did not state last night my attitude with regard to the federal amendment. That matter was not stated specifically in the Republican platform. I did not deal with it in making any formal response to the notification of my nomination. Today, in answer to a telegram from Senator Sutherland of Utah, I stated that consistently with the principle and view I announced last night, I was in favor of the federal amendment.

"I take that position because, reiterating what I have already said, I believe this question should be promptly settled. I see nothing but danger to our security, to our unity, to our proper attitude toward political questions in continued agitation of the subject; and I would take the shortest cut to its solution.

"I further believe that it is a matter affecting the whole country. It is one of those matters where we must have a uniform policy. The country must decide on what that policy should be. I have indicated my belief as to what it should be; but it is a question which affects the whole country—the composition of our electorate; and therefore, I believe that the federal amendment should be submitted and should be ratified."

Mr. Hughes' stand for the federal suffrage amendment, though expected by women, was a sensation "on the street."

"Buy a paper! Read all about the suffragettes!" the newsboys were calling in Washington on August the third.

Wilson Still Opposes Suffrage

A RUMOR flew about the Capitol on July 28 that President Wilson was again giving his attention to the critical character of the national suffrage problem and was favorably considering advocating federal action on woman suffrage.

Doubtless the source of the rumor was a visit paid to President Wilson on the morning of July 28 by a group of Democratic Congressmen from the equal suffrage states, urging him to relax, to some degree, at least, his opposition to the federal suffrage amendment.

The result of the interview,—indeed the mere fact that western men saw President Wilson at all on this matter, was kept very quiet. Still it was learned that Representatives Raker of California, Taggart of Kansas, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, Dill of Washington, and a number of others were present at the interview. These Congressmen were unwilling to divulge either their statements to President Wilson or his answer to them. One of their number declared, however, that they asked him to permit a vote on the suffrage amendment in the House of Representatives this session. He also stated that this request was not granted.

It was evident that another effort had been made to show President Wilson the urgent need for giving the federal suffrage amendment a fair deal. It was equally clear that the President was still unwilling to listen to the appeal of the western members of his party.

Wilson Urged to Help Suffrage

FROM one of the President's warmest supporters, Richard Lloyd Jones, editor of the Wisconsin State *Journal,* came a telegram to President Wilson July 28, calling upon him in the most urgent terms to push the federal suffrage amendment through Congress at this session. Mr. Jones is a member of the national committee of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League, recently formed in New York City.

The telegram read: "Equal suffrage is coming by federal amendment. This amendment will come in a few years in spite of you. Delay or default will do you no good. You can force it through Congress now if you want to. Such a demand will result to your lasting credit and insure your reelection. It is up to you. Your only weakness has been your failure to see fundamental federal democracy. The Woman's Party is working on right political principles. You should put yourself in a position to deserve the support of voting women. You need it and it is a Democrat's duty."

Republicans Take up Fight for Anthony Amendment

FOLLOWING the declaration of Charles E. Hughes for a national suffrage amendment, Senate Republicans are planning to force as soon as possible a roll call on the Susan B. Anthony amendment, according to the Washington (D. C.) *Times of August* 2.

Howard D. Hadley "Suffragist" Representative

THE SUFFRAGIST will have a special representative on the trip of Governor Hughes to the Pacific Coast at the opening of the presidential campaign next month.

Mr. Howard D. Hadley, of Plattsburg, New York, will represent THE SUFFRAGIST on this trip and will supply the paper with a series of articles, one a week, covering the political situation throughout the nation. Mr. Hadley's articles will deal especially with the situation in the twelve free states and with the attitude of leading men and women there toward the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Mr. Hadley has had nearly twenty years' successful experience in writing on state and national politics for metropolitan papers. He has just completed a five months' trip through fifteen states investigating and summarizing political conditions for the New York *Tribune.* In the course of Mr. Hadley's political work he has come into contact with the leading political figures in all the national parties, and with the dominant personalities in New York State politics as well. He has known Governor Hughes for ten years, having accompanied the Republican candidate as a newspaperman on both his campaigns for Governor of the Empire state.

Mr. Hadley has made a special study of the movement for enfranchising women. Our readers may feel confident of getting prompt, accurate, comprehensive, incisive and interesting news from the first line of trenches in the center of the sector where the presidential battle rages most desperately.

THE SUFFRAGIST is the only weekly in which Mr. Hadley's articles will appear.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

Another Reversal?

MISS VIVIAN PIERCE, organizer for the Woman Suffrage Congressional Union, believes that at President Wilson's behest, Congress will pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment for equal suffrage.

There is genuine logic behind this belief. It would be a violation of the Democratic platform, and a reversal of position by Mr. Wilson. Therefore it is almost sure to be done.

Whenever Mr. Wilson takes a definite stand on any proposition, and especially if the Democratic platform takes the same stand, the country has only to wait a few months to see the President urging or taking an opposite course.

The most recent illustration is to be found in the Mexican plank of the Democratic platform, written by the President himself. That plank is only a month old. It declares that the American troops shall be kept in Mexico until law and order are restored. But the troops are being withdrawn.

Democratic success in the election next fall hinges upon carrying Indiana, Missouri and the equal suffrage states. New York is already lost to the Republicans. If Hughes carries California, the Democratic jig is up.

Neither the Republican nor Democratic platform is favorable to equal suffrage through a national enactment. But it happens that Mr. Hughes is a national-minded man. If he is for equal suffrage, and apparently he is, he is for it nationally. Also, he had nothing to do with the provisions of the Republican platform, and everyone recognizes that what he says will be the real platform.

Wilson is national-minded upon many matters, but he has declared himself for suffrage extension by states. The Democratic platform is his handiwork, and it is a states' rights platform. He is therefore in conflict with the leaders of the suffrage movement, and they are hobnobbing with Mr. Hughes in an alarming way.

If the Democrats are to have any show in the equal suffrage states, they must offset the equal suffrage movement toward Hughes. This can only be done if the President reverses his position, discards his platform, and pushes the Anthony amendment through Congress.

It may not be done, for there have been so many reversals of position that the matter is getting to be a joke, and such jokes are dangerous three months before election. But it will be no joke to lose California, either, and political exigencies may overrule the platform declaration.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Evening Tribune, July* 20, 1916.

The "Woman's Party"

THERE have been four national political conventions in Chicago at the same time. Two of them have been women's conventions. And the women have not received the attention they deserve.

Like the men, they have been divided on a big issue. Their division has given birth to a new party, the "Woman's Party." It has a simple platform with a single plank. It seeks to win the vote for all American women by federal amendment. It is the outgrowth of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. It holds a club over the parties and officeholders. It aims to compel Congress to submit a constitutional suffrage amendment to the states for their approval. * * *

Thus far, the sentiment of the nation generally has indorsed the view that suffrage is, in fact, a state issue, and that no attempt should be made to force it on any unwilling state.—*Florence (South Carolina) Times, July* 11, 1916.

Child Labor and Justice to Women

If One Is a National Question, Mr. Wilson, Why not the Other?

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THE question of woman suffrage, which means *justice* to women, and the question of child labor, involving justice to children, are national issues at present.

The President of the United States originally took the ground that both child labor and woman suffrage should be left to individual action by the different states. He thought that each state should decide for itself what should be done with the children, and decide for itself the right of women to vote and share in the making of laws controlling them.

Mr. Wilson has changed his mind in regard to the children, and now advocates what he once opposed, a national law controlling child labor, and taking away power from the individual states.

Many women, we believe, would like to ask the President this question:

If injustice to children is a matter with which the national Congress can properly deal, why is injustice to women a question unworthy of national attention, and outside of the administration business?

Not to have the ballot is slavery—politically.

Is slavery a national or a local question?

This question was answered after our Civil War. When we freed one slave we freed all. We did not say that separate states should decide on slavery or freedom.

Similarly, when women are freed politically in *one* state, they should have freedom in *all.* There are certain states apparently that look upon their women as inferior, lacking in intelligence, character, or morality. Certain states feel toward women as statesmen in the South once felt toward the black slaves.

That feeling should be discouraged, and the President of the United States, who says that justice to children is the *nation's* business, should realize that justice to women is also the nation's business.—*New York Evening Journal, July* 27, 1916.

The Suffrage States

IT is claimed by leading woman suffragists that the next Presidential contest can be decided by the states in which women now have the right to vote for Presidential electors. * * * The total numbers of electors credited to the suffrage states is 91, divided as follows:

States	No. of Electors
Arizona	3
California	13
Colorado	6
Idaho	4
Illinois	29
Kansas	10
Montana	4
Nevada	3
Oregon	5
Utah	4
Washington	7
Wyoming	3
Total	91

According to Miss Alice Paul, head of the Woman's Congressional Union, the voting strength of women in these twelve states is approximately 4,000,000. As to the claim that if the suffragists in these states should vote as a unit they would decide the next Presidential election, there is room for debate upon it. That would probably be true if they should be able to throw all the suffrage states for Wilson. But it would not necessarily be true if the electoral votes of all the states named should go to Hughes, inasmuch as practically all of them are rated as Republican in normal times. In 1892, for example, Cleveland carried only three of the present suffrages, and he would have been elected even if Harrison had carried them. * * *

President Wilson and Mr. Hughes are both avowedly in favor of conferring the ballot upon women. President Wilson has, however, publicly given his adherence to the principle of independent action by the states. On this particular phase of the question Mr. Hughes has not yet publicly expressed an opinion, so far as we are aware, but he may do so in his coming speech of acceptance. As the situation is today, however, there is no variance between the two candidates which creates an issue relating to the suffrage in the suffrage states at the November election.—*Syracuse (New York) Herald, July* 20, 1916.

No Time for Suffrage

THESE political events (Republican and Democratic conventions) occupied the attention of most Congressmen and Senators during the greater part of the month (June).

The Senate attempted no business for two weeks, June being a month largely wasted or given to politics. —*The Searchlight on Congress, June* 10, 1916.

The Women Voters

FROM the standpoint of the practical political manager, any forecast of the result of the presidential campaign is much complicated by the woman suffrage question. Since the last presidential contest the suffrage problem has taken on many new angles, for Illinois, Kansas, Nevada, Oregon, Arizona, and Montana have, in the quadrennium, extended the suffrage, and this fall women from twelve states will vote for a President.

These twelve states cast ninety-one votes in the electoral college, a number quite sufficient to swing the election.

That the political managers realize that the woman voter must be reckoned with is evidenced by the fact that for the first time each of the old political parties has a suffrage plank in its platform. Although it is evident that suffragists regard each plank as a mere sop, nevertheless it is a source of satisfaction to them to receive recognition from both of the great parties. The Progressive platform, declaring for both state and national suffrage, could not fail to be satisfactory to the most radical suffragist. The presence of women delegates in the three great nominating conventions also served to accentuate the importance of women in political affairs today.

The leaders of the suffragists estimate that four million women are entitled to vote in the coming presidential election, but the conservatives acknowledge that from two million to two and a half million will actually avail themselves of the opportunity. Will these two million or more women vote with anything like unanimity? * * *—*The Outlook, July* 19, 1916.

Campaign Throughout the Country

Ward and Precinct Organizations in Chicago Being Completed

AT a membership meeting of the recently formed first congressional district branch of the Illinois Congressional Union held July 12, a discussion developed concerning the way in which immediate action could be obtained from Congress. Some Democratic women present earnestly desired to see their party make an enviable record on all policies and proposed the following resolution which was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, by the first congressional district organization of the Illinois branch of the National Woman's Party, that we ask for a brief interview in the immediate future with the chairman of the national Democratic campaign committee, Mr. Vance McCormick, and further be it

"Resolved, that we urge him to obtain immediate favorable action for the submission to the states of the national suffrage amendment."

Plans for ward and precinct organizations in Chicago to line up the woman's vote in a non-partisan support of the national amendment are being rapidly completed and carried out. Mrs. Madeliene Watson has been elected chairman of the third ward.

Telegrams have been sent to the majority leaders of both the House of Representatives and the Senate calling upon them to use their power to extend the administration program to include the submission of the Anthony amendment before the close of this session.

Mrs. Melvin Garvin Funk, chairman of the first congressional district, is a woman whose years of experience in organizing welfare work for women and children make her particularly a power in the new work which she has just undertaken to unite women in their demand for political freedom. She was one of the earliest promoters of the mother's pension law which Illinois was the first state to adopt but which is now in force in twenty-one states. Since the women of Illinois won the vote she has been active in non-partisan political work and is now a judge of election in her precinct.

A meeting of the members and friends of the Congressional Union of the second congressional district was called July 13, at the McCabe Memorial Chapel in Hyde Park. Mrs. William H. Henkle, chairman, presided and the speaker was Miss Elsie Hill. Miss Hill writes, "Great enthusiasm was shown in applying the experience gained in getting out the vote for local elections to the development of the National Woman's Party for the coming presidential election."

Open air meetings in this district will be in the hands of Miss Lydia Wise and Miss Mabel Lodge and street selling of THE SUFFRAGIST will be developed rapidly by a squad of young women under the direction of Mrs. Isaac Colburn.

In the evening of July 13, Miss Hill, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Brackett Bishop, was one of the six after-dinner speakers at an outing for the Chicago insurance men and their families at the Chicago Beach Hotel. Miss Hill was the only woman to speak and was given the topic, "The Last Word on Suffrage." She opened her remarks with the pointed question, "Which of you gentlemen in the insurance business issues insurance for the success of the Democratic presidential candidate in the states where women vote?"

An organization meeting for the sixth congressional district was held July 14 at the home of Mrs. George Banschbach, and the following officers

Sarah C. Grant
of St. Paul, Minnesota
Miss Grant is Organizing in Illinois for the Congressional Union

were elected: Chairman, Mrs. Robert L. McCall; vice-chairmen, Dr. Rowena Morse Mann, Dr. Lindsay Wynekoop, Mrs. Frank L. Wright; secretary, Miss Isabel Ross; treasurer, Mrs. Inez Rodgers Deach; membership chairman, Miss Eleanor Hamilton; SUFFRAGIST, Mrs. George Banschbach.

Plans for an open air campaign, on land and water in and about the parks of the North Shore, were made at a meeting of the executive committee of the ninth congressional district at the home of the chairman, Mrs. Samuel Adams.

The first open air meeting of the Woman's Party on the North Side was held the following Saturday at the North Clark Street entrance of Lincoln Park. Great crowds stopped to learn the meaning of the new political party in the national field.

Branch of Union Formed at San Diego

AN enthusiastic meeting of women was held at the U. S. Grant Hotel in San Diego, California, July 14, at which a branch of the Congressional Union for the eleventh congressional district of California was organized.

The officers of the newly formed organization are as follows: Chairman of the district, Mrs. Vernon Voorhees Rood; first vice-chairman, Mrs. Cora Pray McKenney; second vice-chairman, Mrs. W. Templeton Johnson; third vice-chairman, Mrs. A. H. Griswold; secretary, Mrs. David Webster.

Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, national organizer for the Union, pointed out the difficulties to be met in securing amendments to state constitutions and urged the federal method as the quickest and most economical way to secure a desired end. As a result of her request to the women to appeal to their Congressmen by letter, a letter campaign is being planned.

Plans for establishing a booth at the exposition where San Diego county women will be assisted by women from other counties of the district in distributing literature and securing new members were presented by Mrs. J. C. Snook of National City.

Headquarters Opened in Iowa

CONGRESSIONAL UNION headquarters were formerly opened in Des Moines, Iowa, July 22. The office is a shop on the ground floor of the Hippee Building, on Sixth Avenue. The building is between Walnut and Mulberry streets, the two principal streets of Des Moines. Two signs eight feet high in the windows of the shop face these thoroughfares. One of these signs is the text of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, and the other is the famous slogan "We Demand an Amendment to the United States Constitution Enfranchising Women."

A number of prominent women of the city have shown a great deal of interest and enthusiasm in the plans for a state conference and the formation of a branch of the Congressional Union. The conference is to be held early next month and Miss Pierce is busy addressing crowds and holding meetings. A meeting of the Eliza Hunter Club was addressed by Miss Pierce. This meeting was presided over by the president of the club, Mrs. George Richter, who had extended the invitation to speak to Miss Pierce. A meeting was held at the Harris-Emery Auditorium later which was attended by a number of interested suffragists. At the request of Mrs. C. H. Gordon, president of the city federation of W. C. T. U. organizations, Miss Pierce addressed a large meeting of members of the district federation at the home of Mrs. George Welch. Many of the women present joined the Union and bought SUFFRAGISTS.

Among the prominent women in Des Moines who are cooperating with Miss Pierce in her work are Dr. Nina Wilson Dewey, Miss Flora Harsh, Mrs. Mary Spates, Mrs. Ella M. Hill, Mrs. C. H. Gordon, Mrs. George Welch, Mrs. Joshua Jester, Mrs. George Richter, Miss Pearl de Jarnette, who is county superintendent of schools, Mrs. R. H. Delmege, Mrs. Geo. H. Hawkes, Mrs. Charles Hebblewhite and Mrs. W. W. Dalzell.

Conference of New Jersey Officers Held

MRS. J. A. H. HOPKINS, New Jersey chairman of the Congressional Union, paid a flying visit to Atlantic City last week. She was met by Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, chairman of the second congressional district, and Mrs. W. T. Burch, circulation manager of THE SUFFRAGIST. Plans were formulated for active work during the month of August. Mrs. Boyle came down from Mt. Pocono, Pennsylvania, for the conference.

Mrs. Burch is making her headquarters at the Hotel Chalfonte for the remainder of the summer, and all suffragists, especially members of the Congressional Union, who may be visiting Atlantic City, are urged to report to her there.

A large sign is being painted and will shortly be displayed on the boardwalk through the courtesy of Mr. Samuel Nixon. The sign reads as follows:

Do You Know That

(1) 4,000,000 Women can Vote in the Coming Election?
(2) The Twelve Suffrage States Control 91 Electoral Votes?
(3) The Woman's Party is Organized in those Twelve States?
(4) The Woman's Party will Campaign against the Party which has Opposed the Passage of the

Susan B. Anthony Amendment?

On Saturday, July 22, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins each drove a car in the automobile run held by the Philadelphia *Press* from Philadelphia to Beach Haven; both cars were decorated with Congressional Union colors, and bore large signs advertising the Woman's Party. Mrs. Hopkins will drive her decorated car back along the coast, holding meetings at various places on her way back to Morristown.

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer: Miss Joy L. Webster
Assistant Treasurer: Miss Gertrude L. Crocker
Bank of Deposit: American Security and Trust Co.

Contributions toward $200,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributions from July 24 through July 31, 1916

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Miss Agnes Chase.....	$5.00
Miss Margaret Whittemore..	25.00
Mrs. H. P. Edmonson	10.00
Mr. James M. Place.....	10.00
Mrs. Frederick R. Hazard..	200.00
Miss Katherine Hazard.....	100.00
Mrs. Grace M. W. Fanning..	5.00
Miss Josephine C. Locke....	5.00
Mrs. William E. Atwood....	1.00
Mrs. Horace Elmer	5.00
Miss Harriet E. Shepard....	5.00
Mrs. Myrtle Garrett	1.00
Mrs. John Williams	1.00
Mrs. N. L. Hussey.....	5.00
Membership fees	77.01
Collection	27.21

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee

Mrs. Gilson Gardner.....	10.00
Mrs. John Winters Brannan	25.00
The Hooker Twins	25.00
Miss Helen Munroe	18.00
Miss Ellen K. Lente.....	1.00
Total	$561.22
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	$140,834.98
Total collected by National Headquarters through July 31, 1916	$141,396.20

Contributions made to Colorado Headquarters:

Miss Catherine L. Craig....	$1.00
Miss Margaret Felt	1.00
Mrs. E. M. Wrinkle	1.00
Miss Doris Stevens (collected)	25.00
Sale of tickets	232.00

Contributions made to New Jersey Headquarters:

Mrs. Howard P. Boyle	16.00
Miss Margaret Boyle	3.00
Mrs. W. E Pinkham	3.00
Mrs E. Z. Faulkner	1.00
Miss Minnie D. Abbott.....	1.00
Miss E. Mabel Clark	49.00

Contributions made to Massachusetts Headquarters:

Miss Eleanor Calnan	7.00
Mrs. Edward C. Jeffrey	7.50
Mrs. Mark Hollingsworth...	4.00
Mrs. Edward Lanning	2.00
Mrs Mabel Bayard Warren.	25.00
Mrs. Isabel Birmingham ..	5.00
Miss Grace Henshaw	70.00
Mrs. Calvin Austin	4.00
Miss Emma Baxter	2.00
Mrs. Horace Bearse	2.00
Mrs. James T. Carret	5.00
Miss L. J. C. Daniels.....	200
Mrs. Robert G. Fuller	2.00
Mr. Thomas Gray, Jr.	1.00
Mrs. Olive H. Hasbrouck...	5.00
Mr. R. D. Hasbrouck	2.00
Mrs. Kate Wendell Townsend	2.00
Miss Leonid Leonard	1.00
Miss Anna Murdock	2.00
Miss Louise Murdock	2.00
Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell ...	7.00
Miss Tina von Arnim	2.00
Miss Susan Wilcox	2.00
Mrs. Agnes H. Morey.....	2.00
Mr Walter G. Morey	2.00
Miss Bridget Sullivan	.50
Mrs. Eleanor N. Babson.....	5.00
Mrs. Lilah B. Gray	2.00
Total	$508.00
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	15,710.68
Total collected by the Branches through July 31, 1916	$16,218.68
Grand total	$157,614.88

The Committee of 200 Meets

THE "Committee of 200" for the maintenance of national headquarters, held its annual summer meeting on Thursday afternoon, July 20. The meeting was held at headquarters, 21 Madison Place, so the members of the committee might see the hospitable rooms and the offices humming with efficient work for the Susan B. Anthony amendment. After hearing the report of the chairman and discussing the business of the committee the meeting adjourned to the garden. The throng of workers in the offices were invited to come out under the trees and all enjoyed a brief social time and were refreshed with iced lemonade and wafers.

The report submitted by the chairman, Mrs. William Kent, read as follows:

In 1914 the membership of the "Committee of 100", as it was then named, was more than half from the District of Columbia.

In 1915 more than a quarter of the members came from the District. This year less than a quarter of the membership is from the District and the other members are from eighteen different states. This shows the widespread interest and the responsible feeling of Congressional Union members for the central organization. Work in the state headquarters has increased enormously, but it has not prevented the loyal support of national headquarters.

The following nineteen states are represented on this committee: District of Columbia, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Wisconsin and Virginia.

Some of the members are "contributing members," paying less than $25.00, so that although there are a hundred and fifteen members of the committee there are just one hundred $25.00 subscriptions. As the rent for our present headquarters began on February 20, 1916, we need just thirty-four more members, to pay the rent to the end of the year.

Members of this committee feel that they are doing a fine, definite, valuable piece of work for suffrage. They expect to find the thirty-four more essential to carrying this burden of rent, but would be grateful for volunteers.

ELIZABETH T. KENT,
Chairman.

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5,000 New Subscribers

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for "The Suffragist"

(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

JULY 23 THROUGH JULY 29

Mrs. C. E. Ayers	1
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	5
Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont	1
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	4
Miss Eleanor P. Barker	17
Mrs. Abram J. Rose	1
Miss Ethel Ferry	2
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe	1
New Jersey Branch, Congressional Union	5
Massachusetts Branch, Congressional Union	3
Mrs. Ella St. Clair Thompson	1
Mrs. Anna Bayan	1
Miss Margery Gibson Ross	2
Miss Marie Schmidt	1
Miss Doris Stevens	3
Miss Vivian Pierce	1
Total	49
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	3,370
Total through July 29th, secured by members	3,419

The Proud President

THE woman suffragists are finally convinced that President Wilson is too proud to say anything about that federal amendment.—*New York Sun, July 26, 1916.*

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